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Coe's Golden Drop.

This is one of the most delicious of the late plums. It ripens about the end of September, and will shrivel and keep in a good state for more than a month longer. It is a great bearer. The following description is from the Pomologia Britannica:

Wood, smooth, deep purplish brown, with a few paler spots.

Leaves, oval, flat, taper-pointed, crenated, smooth, rather shining above. *Petioles* short, slightly pubescent, with two globose glands near the base of the leaf.

Flowers middle-sized. *Petals* roundish—oval, imbricated.

Fruit oval, of the largest size among yellow plums, deeply marked with the suture, pitted at the point, abruptly tapering, and hollowed out at the base for the reception of the stalk. *Stalk*, from half an inch, to an inch in length. *Skin* greenish yellow, with numerous rich spots of bright violet red, next the sun. *Flesh* greenish yellow, adhering firmly to the stone; very sweet and delicious. *Stone* sharp pointed.

South American and African Guano.

The following extract from one of the foreign reviews may not be uninteresting. The guano itself looks like a light, loamy soil, and has a strong and disagreeable smell. In this season of the year, if kept in a paper, it will saturate it as with grease. As yet we have made but few experiments with it.

The island from whence the guano is taken, is about three miles from the shore, on the southwest coast of Africa. It is a barren rock, about a mile in circumference; has no soil, or the least sign of vegetation. The guano lies to the depth of about twenty feet, and without any variation in quality. The continent is very sandy, and in high winds [hurricanes, for instance] will cover a ship's deck nearly one hundred miles from land. The birds on the island are a kind of penguin, and cannot fly to any distance, if at all, their wings being a kind of fin. It is believed that the captain of the vessel who brought the guano, was the first human being who set foot on the island, which is very difficult to approach, there being no harbor and a heavy surf. On walking on it, he could scarcely set his foot without treading on the birds, and they took no notice whatever of him, except pecking at his feet, he being barefoot; and, on a gun being fired, they merely fluttered a good deal, and made much noise. There is no fresh water, it is belived, for some hundreds of miles along the coast, and no rain.

As guano appears to be constantly exhaling ammonia on exposure to the atmosphere, to prevent loss and deterioration, it cannot be, before use, too carefully excluded from the air; and on the same account, it ought not to be applied as a manure, whilst vegetation is inactive, but rather at the moment of its coming into activity, and when in progress, according to the Peruvian manner of bestowing it on the plant, rather than on the soil.

I have alluded, in the beginning of this notice, to the spirit of enterprise displayed in the importation of guano.* I have since learned, that in procuring the African kind, that which I have examined, no ordinary degree of this quality has been exerted, accompanied by a boldness of daring, and a perseverance worthy of record. The importer, Mr. Rae, informs me, in a letter with which he has just favored me, that his son is the discoverer of the guano islet or islets, for it would appear that there are several of them, so remarkably situated. That he was led to go in search of them in the beginning of last year, from remembering having, when a boy at school, looked into the sea journal of an American whaler, in which mention was made of such spots. And that his first attempt was unsuccessful, and nearly proved fatal to himself and all concerned,—he and his boat's crew, in exploring the islets, having almost perished from want of water, before they could rejoin their little "surveying vessel;" and then (she, too, being in want of water) having had to sail 1500 miles before they could obtain a fresh supply.

* The price of the Peruvian is about 12*l.*, and the African is offered for 9*l.* a ton.

Spirit of the Agricultural Journals.

(Continued from vol. iv. p. 267.)

Hay.—According to Sinclair, the nearer it approaches to ripeness, the more nutritive matter it contains. Clover should be cut when the flowers first begin to fade.

Turnips among corn.—When from any cause corn is so thinned as to be only half a crop, make clean the ground and sow turnips. This will help to make up the loss.

Table of the number of bushels of wheat, barley, oats and rye to each individual in the different countries.

In Great Britain,	12	bushels.
Denmark,	20	"
Prussia,	12	"
Austria,	14	"
France,	7	"
Spain,	5	"
United States,	18½	"

This was ascertained in 1828, and it is probable that the proportions have not much changed.

Fall fodder for cattle.—For those who have only one or two cows and have a plat of ground, when the grass begins to decay sow some Indian corn in drills, filled in with manure if necessary, and covered slightly. Keep it free from weeds, and every night and morning in the fall you can cut an armful, and it will come out in extra quantity and quality of milk.

Remedies suggested against the Curculio.—It being ascertained that these insects do not fly far, use the galvanic battery, a ring of copper and one of zinc, or a cup of tin surrounding the tree, in which put lamp oil ⅛ inch deep. It will prove an effectual barrier. Burn all the punctured plums, too, that fall off, to diminish the insect the next year.

Sweet Apples v. Potatoes, for Hogs.—The apples will be found to make the most pork, and are easier raised; but they should be of the best kind and ripe, as hogs are fond of grafted fruit, as well as men.

Chess and Wheat.—The doctrine is now exploded, that wheat will produce chess, or chess wheat; but this is certain, that when the earth is turned up, many seeds of weeds and other things are turned up with it.

Conversion of Lard into Oil and Stearine.—There are in Cincinnati not less than thirteen factories in full operation, making from 300 to 2,500 barrels each in a season, or 100,000 gallons. The oil sells at sixty cents a gallon by the barrel, and seventy-five cents by retail. The stearine made by one establishment amounts to 750,000 pounds per annum, two-thirds of which (the summer) is suitable for making candles. This stearine sells for seven cents per pound, which is used for culinary purposes, is equal to the best leaf lard, and sells for six cents per pound, when well put up in kegs for shipping.

Bugs on Vines.—Almost any kind of dust strown on vines has a tendency to keep off insects, but a new dusting will be necessary after each shower.

Fall transplanting of Fruit Trees.—From the 20th of August to the last of September, has been found a successful time for transplanting strawberries, (these may be done earlier,] pears, plums, and apple trees, currant and raspberry bushes—this according to the season, and when the summer wood has ripened. Take two spadings of top soil to mix with the roots; make the hole a foot wider than the roots of the tree. Previous to taking up the tree or bush, remove every leaf with a sharp scissors. Take up every tree in the morning of a clear day, and place the roots in a tub of soap suds; let them remain till the afternoon, or even twenty-four hours.

Seed Potatoes.—These should not be too ripe, as they are apt to be diseased.

The Blight Insect, or Scholytus piri.—Mr. Samuel Hatch, of Marshfield, N. Y., showed limbs of apple trees girdled *beneath the bark*, by a small beetle. It attacks pear trees, apple trees, and quince trees, and works secretly under the bark, cutting off the source of the ascending sap, and ruining the part of the limb which is above its operations. An apple tree limb was brought to the office of the Central N. Y. Farmer, which concealed thirteen little dark brown beetles in each joint or bud. On being shown to Dr. Harris, he had no doubt it was of the same species as the pear tree destroyer. Limbs thus infested should be cut off immediately and burned.

Salt on Hay.—About four or five quarts per ton, is sufficient; more may produce too much thirst in the animals eating it.

Brine for Sheep.- When salt is allowed to get wet in troughs, it will kill sheep.

Cure for Burns. —After opening the blisters, if formed, dip the part in cold water, and then plunge it still wet in cold water for a minute or two. This prevents the air getting to the burn

Saltpetre.—Five rows planted with corn, soaked in a solution of salts of nitre, or saltpetre, yielded more than twenty-five rows without any preparation. No worms touched the first.

Plaster on Fruit Blossoms.—This will make them productive, when otherwise barren.

Quince Stocks.—Pears grafted on the Quince, appear not so easily affected with insects, or the fire blight.

Solution of Lime.—This is destructive to slugs.

Gapes in Chickens.—This is caused by worms in the throat. Take a small feather and strip off the web, except about an inch and a half at the top. Wet the end and turn it back. Let a person hold the chicken on its

back, extending its legs. The operator takes hold of its head with his left hand, placing the thumb and forefinger on each side of the bill, so as to hold the mouth open. Draw the neck out gently but firmly. Introduce the feather over the tongue, and watch when the chicken breathes, which opens the windpipe; then enter it quick, and do not be afraid after the point is entered. Push down gently two or three inches, and then withdraw the feather, turning it with a corkscrew motion. The worms will follow, and others will be loosened by sneezing. This repeat once more, but not oftener. In nine cases out of ten the cure is immediate.

Currants—as standards or trees. This does not seem to suit our climate. They require some shade and bushiness to encourage moisture.

Boston Centre Draught Plough—Prouty & Mears.—This plough it is said, by the aid of a wheel and a new arrangement of the gearing, a late invention of the patentees, carries a furrow ten inches deep and twelve inches wide, and turning it over with the greatest ease and facility, and leaving not a vestage of the sod to *tell.* It requires no holder or guide, farther than to set it into the land, and turn it out at the end; and this can be done to perfection by a boy of eleven years of age.

Decay of Fruit Trees in Charlestown, Mass.—This seems to have been going on much in the same way this season, as in the neighborhood of Cincinnati, and elsewhere in the West. There is to be an explanation of this matter it seems soon, by competent individuals, both here and at the East.

Compost Manure.—Until the earth can be brought to give *something* for *nothing*, we may not despair of reaping benefit from the well mixing and stirring up of stable manure with earth, and other proper materials for the compost heap.

Charcoal.—This mixed with loam, is still growing in favor with agriculturists. It is the most astonishing article to make use of for all purposes of cultivation; and especially for plants under artificial treatment—so says an eminent horticulturist.

Leicester and Southdown Sheep.—The best breeders in England are now crossing these two breeds of Sheep; but in general they do not breed from the cross. They keep the breeds pure, and kill the cross bred stock. This is when raising for the butcher. A mixture of the Southdown does not make the Leicesters or Bakewells so fat as they are alone.

Varieties of Wheat.—White Flint—A winter wheat, very white chaff, withstood Hessian fly well, has yielded fifty-four bushels to the acre, weighing from sixty-three to sixty-seven pounds per bushel. *Improved White Flint.*—This from careful selection from the first. *White Provence, from France.*—A White Wheat—shows small heads, well filled and large. *Old Red Chaff.*—White Wheat, old—subject to fly. *Kentucky White, Bearded.*—White Wheat, sometimes called Canadian Flint—ripens early, good for clay soils. *Indiana Wheat.*—White Wheat—berry white and large, ripens early, not so flinty as the White Flint, good flour, valuable for clayey soils. *Velvet Beard, or Crate Wheat.*—White Wheat—English variety, chaff red dish, berry large red, starw large and long, heads long and well filled, beard very stiff, flour yellowish. *Soule's Wheat.*—A mixed variety, heads large, berry white, not very hardy. *Beaver Dam.*—Old variety, berry red, flour yellowish, ripens late. *Eclipse.*—English, not hardy. *Virginia White May*, from Virginia.—Winter, good flour, chaff white. *Wheatland Wheat*, from Virginia.—Chaff red, heads well filled, berry red, hardy. *Tuscan Bald*, from Italy in 1837.—Berry large and white, not hardy, flour good. *Tuscan, Bearded.*—Head large, still less hardy. *Yorkshire*, from England, ten yeare ago.—Mixed variety of white and red chaff, bald, berry white, good flour, liable to injury from insects, subject to ergot. *Bellevire Talavera.*—White variety from England, head large, tillers well, not hardy, insects like it much. *Pegglesham*, English.—Head large, berry white, and medium sized, tender for our winters—(all this is calculated for New York State.) *Golden Drop*, English.—Berry red, flour not first rate. *Skinner Wheat.*—Produced from crosses, berry red, chaff white, hardy, yield good, sixty-four pounds to the bushel. *Mediterranean.*—Chaff light, red bearded, berry red and long, very flinty, flour inferior. *Hume's White Wheat*, from crosses.—A beautiful white Wheat, berry large, bran thin, hardy and a valuable variety. *Blue Stem.*—Cultivated for thirty-three years, berry white, sixty-four pounds to the bushel, flour superior, bran thin, and very productive. *Valparaiso Wheat*, from South America.—Chaff white, bald, berry white, bran thin, a good variety. The above are all Winter varieties. The following are the Spring varieties. *Egyptian Wild Goose or California.*—Large and branching head, bearded, berry small, bran thick, flour coarse and yellow, ripens late, and subject to rust. Although branching, it is not productive. There is a Winter variety also. *Rock Wheat*, from Spain.—Chaff white, bearded, berry red and long, bran thick, flour of fair quality, hardy, shows small, well adapted for new lands and late sowing. *Black Bearded.*—Long cultivated in New York—stem large, heavy head, berry large and red, beard very long and stiff, produces flour well. *Red Bearded*, English.—Chaff red, bearded, beards standing out, berry white, weighs from sixty to sixty-two pounds. *Scotch Wheat.*—A large White Wheat, berry and straw large. *Italian Spring Wheat.*—A bearded Wheat, chaff white, heads long, chambers standing apart,

berry red, long, not very full, bran thick, flour of fair quality. *Tea Wheat, or Siberian Bald.*—A valuable Spring variety. Straw not long, very bright, bald, berry white, producing flour of good quality, and ripens earlier than the Italian. *Black Sea Wheat.*—Cultivated for some time, sowed late, and withstands rust, chaff white, bearded, soft straw, berry long and red, weighs well, bran thick, flour rather coarse.

Tall Meadow Oat Grass.—A luxuriant grass, averaging three feet in height. It does well in the East, endures the winter well; comes forward early, from 25th to 30th of June, yielding well, and starting well after mowing. A good fall feed. It is well adapted for uplands.

Clapp's Pulverizer is a new inplement in husbandry. It consists essentially of two rollers confined loosely on a fixed axle, and followed closely by an attached scarifier, formed of a single row of strong tines. It is used on newly sward ground to good advantage. It works very rapidly, producing a rotation of the soil, like a rotation of crops. The second year it can be used in the place of the plough, leaving the sod to decompose, and then sowing grass seed, or a second crop, on the surface given by the first ploughing. If seeded to grass the second year, and after the ground has acquired a sod equal to that first turned under, it may then be reploughed, bringing to the surface a vegetable mould that will insure an abundant crop without the aid of manure. By cultivating the soil in this manner, we have always one vegetable mould at work, and one at rest.

Bread.—This is much wholesomer two or three days old than when fresh. In this last state, it helps to give work to the doctors.

Clay to Sand.—This furnishes to sandy soils what does not abound in them, except in very small portions—potash. It prevents the great porousness of sand, giving more of the principle of cohesion.

The Dairy.—It has been ascertained that the shallower and broader the vessels are in which milk is put, the more cream will rise. Some dairies have leaden vessels about three feet long, two feet wide, and three inches deep.

Peach Trees.—It is almost too late to prune peach trees; but it is highly necessary, both for the benefit of the tree, and for the fruit, to have sun and air to ripen while the fruit is swelling. But the fruit requires diversity of sun. Most of the flowerets or spurs that deck the tree in spring should be cut off, to give nourishment to the fruit; and all very long straggling branches that give too much weight. With proper pruning, and a growth not too rapid, peach trees will last longer than they generally do.

Saxony Sheep.—If farmers want finer cloth than can be produced from South Downs and others, let them try these sheep; it will save the necessity of buying the fine foreign article.

As a manure, *salt* supplies soda to plants; it also operates in fixing ammonia, by converting the volatile carbonate of ammonia into the fixed muriate, being converted itself into carbonate of soda, a valuable constituent of manure. Five or six hundred weight to the acre is the very utmost that should be used.

Thorn Hedges.—To make native haws vegetate, take red haws in the fall and place them on a loft, spread thin till late in the fall; and then, when the ground is in workable order, clear all grass and roots from a small patch, like a small tramping floor; then take about as much dry soil as seed, clear of roots, &c.; incorporate the soil and seed together, and pile in a round heap. Then sprinkle a little more soil over it, and let it lay till spring. Then shovel the pile over each month through the summer, and keep the moles from it. The next spring take the whole mass, and sow on a well prepared bed. Sow them early, or they will sprout and spoil. Keep them clear of weeds, and transplant next spring, to a nursery or hedge as you choose.

Poultry.—There is a plan adopted in Wilmington, Delaware, with poultry, that has been found profitable. It is with large, moveable fences to keep them enclosed, and to plough up the enclosed ground frequently, and change the yard, planting the one left with oats, for the fowls to feed on. Fowls flourish in the ploughed ground and oats. Comfortable thatched sheds are made for them. In winter, fowls should be kept in a warm place, giving them as much grain as they want, and always before them. They should have a box, containing gravel, lime, and ashes, which they can pick at or roll in; and graves or scraps should be furnished them. It makes them lay prodigiously. Animal food is necessary to make them lay.

Mustard.—This is good for feed, and for enriching soils, by being ploughed in. It is as good as buckwheat, if not better.

Warbles in Cattle.—A few applications of strong brine will at once destroy warbles in cattle, in all stages; which is better both for the hide and carcass when slaughtered.

To preserve eggs, take one bushel of quick lime, two pounds of salt, eight ounces of cream of tartar. Mix the salt with as much water as will reduce the composition to a consistency that will swim an egg. Eggs are thus preserved two years.

A table spoonful of pulverized alum will purify a hogshead of water.

Chemistry to Agriculture.—By the aid of chemistry, it is asserted that wheat growers in France have succeeded in *doubling the product of wheat in that kingdom*, and now annually harvest more than is grown in Great Britain and the United States. Science, too,

has enabled the farmers of England, not only to cut twice as much hay on a piece of land now as they did twenty-five years ago, but to keep twice as many cattle, sheep, and swine on the same amount of food as they formerly did.

The improved Flint Wheat.—This is much recommended by the best eastern raisers, as well as the Mediterranean. Sow two bushels to the acre.

The Cultivator, or three cornered harrow.—This is an excellent instrument for covering wheat. It leaves the land a little ridgy, and protected from the cold northwest winds.

Suckers in Corn.—If the farmer wishes to raise as much grain as he can, he will let the suckers grow. The tops should not be cut off till the ear is somewhat hardened.

Young Turkeys.—These should not be fed for twenty-four hours after hatching. After the first day, a little curd or boiled egg may be scattered on a board. If the weather is cold or wet, it is well to season their food with pepper. Very little if any Indian meal should be given. If used, it should be wet up some hours before being fed out.

Hay should be always cocked by four or five o'clock, before the dew begins to collect. The horse rake enables one man with a horse to do the work of five or six with small rakes. There are also broad hand rakes for cleansing after cocks and raking after carts.

Orchards.—Fruit trees are and will continue to be in great demand in the West, for a number of years, as they are in the East.

Peach Tree Curl.—This is supposed generally to be the work of insects—plant lice or *aphides*, as they are found of many colors, chiefly black, on them. Ants are found following them, and suck something that issues from the lice. Whether the leaves are destroyed by the use of strong ley, or by plucking them off, or by the insects, a new set of leaves will come forth. Soap suds may be made just strong enough to kill the lice and not injure the twig or the leaf. Yellows are caused probably either by worms in the root or by these lice.

Peach Buds in Plum Stocks.—There is an advantage in this, because the peach tree worm will not attack the roots.

Seed Potatoes.—These are best raised on old land, or land long at rest, because the farinaceous and vegetable principles are stronger. New soil evidently makes potatoes more watery, and therefore are not so good for the table.

Rust in Wheat.—This seems to take place when it is nearly ripe, after a heavy shower of rain, succeeded by an intensely warm sun. The straw then bursts, and the sap exudes. This is the cause of rust. Steeping the seed in a strong brine twelve hours, and then sifting lime over it, is the best preventive.

If worms infest your cabbage, take one of the large leaves about sundown, and lay it on the top of the plant, "backside down." Take it off early in the morning, and a large part of the worms will be on it.

The best protection against drought, is to stir the earth frequently, to keep it light, loose, and mellow.

Cure for Bots in Horses.—Give a quart of molasses or dissolved sugar, with a quart of sweet milk. In thirty minutes the horse will be at ease. Then pulverize an eighth of a pound of alum; dissolve in a quart of warm water, and drench your horse. After two hours or less, give one pound of salts, and you will effect a cure.

Bees.—Hives in the spring and summer should be in a cool, shady situation. During the season, the hives should be often raised to brush under to remove the webs which are formed by the worms. As soon as bees cease to labor, hives should be exposed to cold, but not too open, and kept dry. In a cold place they soon become torpid, and consume little or no food. Only half their honey should be taken from them after all the swarming is over.

Ploughing in Green Crops.—Living plants contain in their substance, not only all they have drawn from the soil, but also a great part of what they have drawn from the air. Plough in these living plants, and you necessarily add to the soil more than was taken from it. In other words, you make it richer in "organic" matter. Repeat the process with a second crop, and it becomes richer still; and it would be difficult to define the limit beyond which it should not further be carried.

To stop Bleeding from the Nose.—Raise both arms up high, and keep them so as long as possible, and the hæmorrhage will cease.

Harrows.—It is well for farmers to have these of two kinds, heavy and light; heavy ones for land that is hard or covered with hard clods, and light ones to be drawn by one horse when the soil is soft. Triangular are preferred to the square in the West.

To soften putty.—Apply caustic potash, or caustic soda, for a few hours, by a rag dipped in the solution.

To steam corn.—Take a cask about the size of a whiskey barrel, with water enough to cover the corn, then put in hot rocks, then the corn; cover the top with a cloth. In a few minutes it will be saturated, grain and cob, receiving the full nutriment, and the toll at the cob mill saved. Put in a handful of salt to the barrel.

Posts.—Sharpen the small end of the posts; make a hole in the ground with a crow bar, three or four inches in diameter at the top, by working the bar backward and forward, and drive the posts two feet with a heavy maul. If the ground is not too hard it will answer the purpose well.

Grasses of the West.

Poa Eragrostis,

Or *Quake Grass*, is not an inhabitant of wet soils; but is found among the later grasses, in gardens, by the road sides, and in other dry places. It is readily distinguished from all other species by its peculiar odor, when handled. Being an annual grass, seldom growing more than a foot or eighteen inches high, and not carpeting the ground, it is of no use to the agriculturist as a meadow grass, or for pasture. The stem at the base is, in the language of botanists, geniculate, or bent at a joint. The tuft consists of about twenty stems, arising from the same crown or root. Comparatively the leaves are broad; they vary from four to ten inches in length, and gently taper to a fine point; there are generally three or four of them on each stem. The plant is of a rich green color; and the spikes or flowers compact, and when matured of a lead color; and altogether, the grass is one of the cleanliest and tidiest in our catalogue. It appears to be indigenous to the southern parts of Europe, and is now found in the New England states, and the southern as well as the western states.

J. T. P.

Poa Serotina.

This is a tall, pale colored grass, growing in wet places. It sometimes attains the height of four feet or more; but its average stature here, is about three and a half feet. I have never found it but in the wettest soils, mostly where water is so abundant as to make the land untillable. It appears to be a grass which possesses very little nutritious matter. Its pale appearance, and its remarkable lightness strike the examiner at once, as indications of a worthless plant to the farmer. Its panicle or head of flowers, is lengthened out to six or eight inches; and when young, the branches are appressed to the stem; but they finally spread and form a remarkably light chaffy top, which at last inclines much to one side. The leaves are slender, few in number, and three to seven inches long. The plant has a creeping root, which is perennial. In this section of country, it is a comparatively rare grass. In very wet districts it is probably more common; but it is not near so extensively distributed as the spear grass, already described, partly owing to the latter not being so choice in its location. This grass has attracted so little attention, that it has hardly acquired a common English name. For distinction, we will call it *Pale Swamp Grass.* The specific Latin term, *Serotina*, is not sufficiently characteristic; or the English name might be derived from it.

Nuttal *(Genera)* names this grass as an inhabitant of Canada. It does not appear in the catalogues of Chester and Northampton counties, Pennsylvania, nor in that of Curtis, for a part of North Carolina. J. T. P.

The engraver has been very successful in representing the *panicle* of *Poa pratensis;* but unfortunately, the leaves are unnaturally arranged, and the *culm* hardly distinguishable from the leaves. The leaves are never opposite each other. The two longest leaves appear as if one was a branch of the other; and what I suppose was designed as the stem, is not exhibited as cut off at top. Some attention to it appears needful, to prevent confusion in distinguishing the grasses.

Note.—I should have said, under *Poa pratensis* (described in No. 10 of F. & G.) that in some of the eastern states, it is called *English Grass;* as it is supposed to have been introduced from England, where, I am informed, three tons of hay to the acre, have often been made of it.

From the New-England Farmer.

Tillage of Corn.

Mr. Editor:—The practice mentioned by you in your article on the tillage of the corn crop, of ploughing the earth from the plants, and after the lapse of a proper period, throwing it back again, cannot be too strongly recommended. I tried it last year for the first time in the tillage of corn, and was so highly satisfied with its effects, that I have adopted it among the permanent practices in my husbandry. You

will remember the long period of very dry weather that prevailed in the early part of last summer. In that time, many fields of corn in my neighborhood, shew very plainly how hard it was to contend with a lack of moisture. The most of them were well attended to by their owners, by the use of the plough and cultivator; but still the crops had to struggle hard to keep up an appearance of anything like thrift. My corn, on the contrary, which was treated in the way above alluded to, shew no indications of suffering from want of moisture, and extended its growth perceptibly every day.

With respect to the damaging of corn, by severing the small roots in tillage, I hold an opinion which I suppose will be deemed heretical—that is, by the majority. I do not believe,—because I have never found it so to operate,—that cutting off the small roots of corn by the plough, is perceptibly injurious to the crop. I have experimented upon this point, and could not perceive that either in the crop when standing or in the yield at harvest there was the least evidence of injury resulting from cutting the roots. Still, I would not advocate the cutting of the roots purposely: I think it best to avoid this as much as possible; but I would not forego the use of the plough (and frequently) between the rows, especially in dry weather. MEDFORD.

☞ The experience of farmers is always acceptable to us, whether it be in accordance with generally received doctrines or not. Our correspondent has noticed no injury resulting from cutting the roots of corn,—others *have*,—and the practice is not recommended by our agricultural writers. As we suggested in our article on the tillage of the corn crop, the severing of the roots on *one side* only, by ploughing in every other row, might not be productive of so much injury to the crop as benefit from deep stirring of the soil,—but we cannot advise deep ploughing in *every* row after the roots have begun to spread. Theory is against this,—and we cannot but think practice will prove so also, if experiments be fairly and thoroughly conducted. No one single experiment can be called a *fair* test, in most disputed points.—[ED.

From the Maine Cultivator.

My Misdeals in Farming Operations.

MR. HOLMES:—I have made some misdeals in farming, forty-six years in succession, small and large ones. Perhaps many would not notice the small ones, such as not hoeing my corn and potatoes sufficiently, mowing the small bushes, thistles, brakes, polly-pods, swale-grass, &c., in my pasture, and saving it for fodder,—not pruning my orchard to the best advantage,—not putting my barn-yard fence in order before the ground became frozen,—not feeding what little stock I have kept, sufficiently to make them profitable as they would have been if I had dealt otherwise with them; and lastly, of cultivating too much ground at the halves, and especially when planted with corn.

I have gone far enough, and will try to follow my tracks back again, lest I get in the mire. I have generally hoed my corn as others did, only twice; thrice would have done better. In former years I used the plough between the rows and raked up the earth against the corn, but did not make as large hills as many did. This is poor husbandry. I find the plough had better be kept out of the field after the corn is six inches in height. The cultivator, or harrow, is much better. I prefer a harrow where the land is stony and soddy. It is a plain case that corn planted late, on land half ploughed, then neglected by the hoe to a late hour, then only chopped over *at the halves*, and little or no more done until the harvest, will yield a light crop. I am of the opinion that corn, nine times out of ten, yields a good crop, when rightly managed.

I am satisfied that all stock growers had better give food enough to cause their stock to gain, instead of decreasing. As to the barn-yard fence, it could be repaired with much less trouble before the ground became frozen, than afterwards.

As to the orchard, if it had been pruned, and some manure put around the roots of the trees, and pastured with sheep, it would have yielded more apples, and much better in quality. If I had planted a nursery twenty years ago, and taken care of it, it would have been an accommodation to some few buyers for a few years past.

As to small bushes, thistles, brakes, polly-pods, swale-grass, &c., in pastures, they make tolerable good fodder, if cut early, besides, the pasture will produce more feed and make a much better appearance.

It gives me disagreeable feelings to see large furrows ploughed between potato rows when they are a foot high, then all the sods and loose earth scraped up against the tops, leaving them in a snarl, with large ditches between the rows. I had rather see, soon after the rows can be followed, a cultivator or harrow hauled between the rows. Then, with a hoe, stir

the earth round the hills, add but little more earth than is taken away, and as soon as they are of suitable size, use the cultivator as before, and make flat, broad hills. By the last mode, nine times out of ten, you will produce the best crop, and I think at the least expense. The whim of their growing out of the ground any more by the last mode than the first, is like telling a tale to a deaf man. The story of making large hills around the corn, to prevent the wind from blowing it down, is a clear *sheer humbug.* J. WHITMAN.

North Turner, May, 1844.

A Cheap Paint.

Take one bushel of unslaked lime and slake it with cold water; when slaked, add to it twenty pounds of Spanish whiting, seventeen pounds of salt, and twelve pounds of sugar. Strain this mixture through a wire sieve, and it will be fit for use after reducing with cold water. This is intended for the outside of buildings, or where it is exposed to the weather. In order to give a good color, three coats are necessary on brick, and two on wood. It may be laid on with a brush similar to whitewash. Each coat must have sufficient time to dry before the next is applied.

For painting inside walls, take as before one bushel of unslaked lime, three pounds of sugar, five pounds salt, and prepare as above, and apply with a brush.

I have used it on brick, and find it well calculated to preserve them—it is far preferable to oil paint. I have also used it on wood, and assure you that it will last longer on rough siding than oil paint will on planed siding or boards.

You can make any color you please. If you wish straw color, use yellow ochre instead of whiting; for lemon color, ochre and chrome yellow; for lead and slate color, lampblack; for blue, indigo; for green, chrome green. The different kinds of paint will not cost more than one-fourth as much as oil paints, including the labor of putting on.—*Ontario Freeman.*

Recipe for Coloring Blue.

BY L. ELLSWORTH.

Take two bushels Purslin, *(Portulaca)* known as "Pusley," which grows in our gardens in abundance; add a sufficient quantity of water to cover it when pressed down into the kettle, and boil until thoroughly cooked; then strain off the liquor; also one pound of ground logwood, boiled separately; dissolve one quarter of a pound of alum in a sufficient quantity of water to cover four pounds of wool or cloth; then boil the wool or cloth in the alum water two hours; then add the purslin liquor and the logwood, and boil two hours more.—When the article is first taken from the dye it will have a purple hue, but will soon turn to a handsome blue, on being exposed to the air. The quantity may be increased or diminished as required—observing the above proportions. The cost is as follows:—

2 bushels purslin,	$0.00
1 pound logwood,	05
¼ " alum,	02½
Total,	$0.07½ for 4lbs.goods.

Naperville, Ill., 1844.

Potato Starch.

We find in the *Cleveland Herald* the following method of making Potato Starch, which it says is the veritable Arrow-root, so highly valued for invalids:—

"Take a dozen large and smooth mealy potatoes, wash them, and then carefully pare off all the rind. Next grate them fine with a suitable tin grater. The pulp must be mixed with a pailfull of cold water, and thoroughly agitated and squeezed by the hand or any suitable instrument, at the same time throwing away the fibrous matter, and permitting the starch to sink to the bottom of the vessel. This must have a fresh washing in cold water, till the pure farina is obtained free from all other matter. This should be spread on earthen dishes, and dried in a warm, airy situation."

The good housewife will exclaim,—"Why this is nothing but potato starch." True, it is not,—nor have you used any other article under name of arrow-root, for the sick members of your family, though you may have purchased it at the rate of several shillings per pound.

By proper modes of cooking, known to every nurse and housekeeper, this article becomes a delightful beverage for invalids weak of digestive powers; while as a pleasant dietary, even to persons in good health, it possesses a strong attraction.—*American Agriculturist.*

☞ Let every man who owns a patch of soil learn its capabilities, and use them to the utmost, and the mass of the country will soon be relieved. We are designed for an agricultural people; but our agricultural knowledge and skill are far behind our mechanica..—*Farm House.*

AGRICULTUTAL FAIR.

The Hamilton County Agricultural Society, will hold their next Fair and Exhibition on Thursday and Friday, the 19th and 20th days of September, 1844, on the farm of Ebenezer Stephens, Esq., adjoining the town of Mount Pleasant, very near the centre of the county.

It will be seen by the constitution which was published in the last volume of our paper, that this Society appears before the public under new auspices; having organized under a general law of the State, and adopted their constitution in strict conformity to it, which gives them all the advantages of a corporation, with many other valuable privileges. And, as it is desirable to enlist all the farming interest of the County, that the object and spirit of the law may be carried out in good faith, by a large Exhibition, and the manifestation among our farmers of that spirit of emulation and improvement in all that pertains to the science of Agriculture, they offer for this object the following PREMIUMS.

HORSES.

For the best thorough-bred Stallion, a silver cup, worth.....$10
second best,.....3
third best,.....a certificate
Best thorough-bred two year old,.....4
second best,.....a certificate
Best thorough-bred Yearling,.....3
second best,.....a certificate
Best thorough-bred Sucking Colt,.....3
second best,.....a certificate
For the best Draught Stallion, common stock, a silver cup, worth.....10
second best,.....a certificate
Best Draught Stallion, 2 year old,.....4
second best,.....a certificate
Best Draught Stallion, Yearling,.....3
second best,.....a certificate
Best Draught Stallion, Sucking Colt,...3
For the best thorough-bred Brood Mare, a silver cup, worth.....10
second best, ...3
third best,.....a certificate
Best thorough-bred 2 year old Filly,....4
second best,.....a certificate
Best thorough-bred Yearling,.....3
second best,.....a certificate
Best thorough-bred Sucking Colt,.....3
second best,.....a certificate
For the best Draught Brood Mare, common stock, a silver cup, worth $10
second best,.....3
third best,.....a certificate
Best do. 2 year old Filly,..... 4
second best, ...a certificate
Best do. Yearling,.....3
second best, ...a certificate
Best do. Sucking Colt,.....3
second best,.....a certificate
Best Saddle Horse,.....3
second best, ...a certificate
Best pair of Carriage Horses,.....3
second best,..... a certificate

CATTLE.

For the best Bull over thee years old, a silver cup, worth.....10
second best, ...3
third best, ...a certificate
Best Bull, two years old,.....4
second best,.....a certificate
Best Yearling Bull, ...3
second best, ...a certificate
Best Bull Calf, ...3
second best,.....a certificate
For the best Cow over three years old, a silver cup, worth.....10
second best, ...3
third best,.....a certificate
Best Cow or Heifer, two years old,.....4
second best, ...a certificate
best Heifer Yearling, ...3
second best, ...a certificate
Best Heifer Calf,.....3
second best, ...a certificate
For the best Cow for milk, of any breed, not shown for any of the above, a silver cup, worth.....10
second best,.....3
third best,.....a certificate
Best pair of Working Oxen, ...4
second best, ...a certificate
Fattest Steer or Cow,.....3
second best, ...a certificate

SHEEP.

For the best Buck with respect to wool,.....5
second best, ...a certificate
Best Buck with respect to carcass,.....3
second best, ...a certificate
Best Buck Lamb with respect to wool,..3
second best, ...a certificate
Best Ewe with respect to wool,.....3
second best, ...a certificate
Best Ewe with respect to carcass, ...3
second best, ...a certificate
Best fat Wether, Ewe or Buck,.....3
second best,.....a certificate

HOGS.

For the best Boar over one year old,.....3
second best, ...a certificate
Best Boar under one year old, ...3
second best, ...a certificate

For the best Sow over one year old,.....$3
second best, ... a certificate
Best Sow under one year old, ...3
second best, ...a certificate
Best fat Hog,.....3
second best,.....a certificate

SILK.

For the best specimens of Cocoons,.....3
second best, ...a certificate
Best specimen of Sewing and Reeled Silk,.....3
second best, ...a certificate
Best specimen of loom manufactured Silk,.....3
second best, ...a certificate

PLOUGHING MATCH.

For the best specimen of Ploughing, one-eighth of an acre, in the shortest time, the ploughman to drive his team,.....3

FARM IMPLEMENTS.

For the best Plough for all purposes,.....3
second best, ...a certificate
Best sub-soil Plough,..... 3
second best, ...a certificate
Best Harrow,.....3
second best,.....a certificate
Best two horse Cultivator, ...3
second best,.....a certificate
Best Straw Cutter,.....3
second best, ...a certificate
Best two horse Wagon,.....3
second best, ...a certificate
Best Grain Cradle,.....2
second best,.....a certificate

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

For a Bushel of the best Wheat,.....2
second best, ...a certificate
Bushel of best Rye,.....2
second best,.....a certificate
Bushel of best Barley,.....2
second best, ...a certificate
Bushel of best Oats,.....2
second best, ...a certificate

BUTTER, CHEESE, AND HONEY.

For 5*lbs.* best Butter, a pair of silver butter knives, worth.....5
second best, a pair of silver sugar tongs, worth.....3
third best, a silver cream spoon, worth..1½
Best Cheese of any size, a set of silver tea spoons, worth.....6
second best, cream ladle, worth.....2
Best specimen of Honey, a pair of silver sugar tongs, worth.....3
second best, cream spoon, worth.....1½

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

For the best 10 yards fulled Cloth,.....3
Best 10 yards Flannel, ...3
Best 10 yards Jeans,.....3
Best 25 yards Wool Carpet, a sett of silver tea spoons, worth.....6
Best 25 yards Rag Carpet, ...3
For the best double Carpet Coverlet, ...$3
Best Bed Quilt,.....3
Best pair knit Woollen Stockings or Socks, a cream spoon, worth.....1½
Best 10 yards Linen, 10 yards Tow Cloth, each a cream spoon, worth...1½
Best pair Blankets, cream spoon, worth 1½

SADDLES AND HARNESS.

For the best plain Saddle, ...a certificate
Best plain Side Saddle, ... do.
Best set of two horse Wagon Harness,..... do.
Best set of Carriage Harness,.. do.
Best set of Buggy Harness,.. do.
Best set Plough Harness,..... do.
Best set of Cart Harness,.... do,

N. B.—For the premiums named in *cash*, the society reserve the privilege of paying the same in some useful article of the same value, (more appropriate to preserve as a memento of successful competition for the prize,) at their option.

COMMITTEES OF JUDGES.

On Horses.—John Voorhees, James M'Lellan, William Scudder, G. R. Gilmore.

On Cattle.—Lot Pugh, Presley Kemper, A. A. Mullett, Mark Buckingham, James Seward.

On Farm Implements.—A. S. Hageman, John Ross, John M. Cochran, James Sampson, W. C. Hunter.

On Sheep.—Wm. Carey, Samuel Wilson, Wm. Neff, Chas. Richards, Chas. Cheeney.

On Hogs.—Lewis Morse, Ebenezer Stephens, A. Sanburn, J. R. Riddle, Wm. A. Graham.

On Agricultural Products.—E. D. Williams, T. B. Weatherby, Amos Clevinger, John Williamson, Stewart M'Gill.

On Butter, Cheese, and Honey.—Charles Duffield, Wm. R. Morris, F. G. Carey, John W. Caldwell, Chas. Cheeney.

On Saddlery and Harness.—Sam'l. Cloon, Geo. Crean, Thos. Heckewelder, Ebenezer Stephens, John Burgoyne.

On Domestic Manufactures.—Platt Evans, N. Hastings, George Luckey, S. F. Ledman, Garret Vanausdol.

On Ploughing.—Nathaniel Smith, Joseph Ross, E. S. Bates, Thomas Hoffner, Joseph Jackson.

ROBERT MULLEN, *Marshal.*

By-Laws and Rules adopted by the Society, for the regulation of their Exhibitions.

Rule 1.—No animal or article shall be considered as in competition for the society's premium, until the owner or person offering the same, shall have paid their regular annual dues.

Rule 2.—None but members of the society shall be permitted to compete for the premiums; and they must own the animal or article offered.

Rule 3.—A written description of the animals or articles intended for exhibition, together with the owner's name, pedigree, mode of culture, or other items of interest in relation to the same, must be given to the Recording Secretary before 9 o'clock, A. M., of the day of exhibition, in order to give time to arrange them in their proper places.

Rule 4.—All grains and articles of domestic manufacture, must be offered in the name of the producer or manufacturer, and must be the production of Hamilton county.

Rule 5.—Any three of the several Committees of Judges shall constitute a quorum to do business; (if any less number are present, the President, in conjunction with a majority of the Executive Committee present, shall fill the vacancies,) and they may proceed to the discharge of their duties when the President shall direct.

Rule 6.—The reports of the Judges must be given to the Recording Secretary in writing, who shall record the vote in each case, a majority of the Committee deciding. They may also withhold premiums, when there is no competition, or when those offered are not considered worthy of reward.

Rule 7.—Members will be expected to wear the badge of the society, which may be procured of the Treasurer.

Rule 8.—The afternoon of the second day will be devoted to awarding the premiums, hearing the Address, and the Secretary's report, and attending to the annual election of officers.

Rule 9.—Booths or stalls, for the sale of spirituous liquors or gambling, are positively prohibited.

Rule 10.—A fine of fifty cents will be imposed upon each member of the Executive Board, absent from called meetings of the Board, without a reasonable excuse, to be appropriated to the general fund of the society.

ORDER OF EXHIBITION.

First day.

The Horses, Sheep, and Hogs, in the morning.

In the afternoon, the Agricultural Implements and Products, and at half past 3 o'clock, the Ploughing match.

Second Day.

In the morning, the Cattle.

In the afternoon the Domestic Manufactures, Saddlery and Harness, Butter, Cheese and Honey.

After which the Address will be delivered, the Premiums awarded, the Treasurer's Report read, and the Annual Election of Officers take place in the order here mentioned.

N. B.—It is intended to offer premiums *next* season for the largest quantity of Wheat and Corn produced upon a single acre of ground.

Also, for the Farm that is in the neatest and best order, all things considered.

Any person who is a citizen of the county, can become a member by signing the Constitution, and paying one dollar to either of the following Officers:

E. W. CUNNINGHAM, *President*,
F. G. CARY, 1st *Vice President*,
CHAS. DUFFIELD, 2d do
JAMES OURY, 3d do
JOHN MARTIN, *Treasurer*,
E. R. GLENN, *Recording Secretary*,
WM. H. H. TAYLOR, *Cor. Secretary*.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

1 Joseph Cooper,
2 John Ross,
3 Alexander Mayhew,
4 W. W. Cary,
5 Stephen Kemper,
6 Isaac Bates,
7 Garret Williamson,
8 A. Randall,
9 Robert Mullen,
10 Jas. Sampson,
11 Chas. Cheeney.
12 E. J. Hooper.

Notices of Agricultural Literary Works.

We have just received from the hands of Mr. T. Fanning, late one of the editors of the Agriculturist at Nashville, outlines of the system of education proposed to be adopted in Franklin College, at Elm Crag, five miles from that city. We are rejoiced to find an institution of this character about to be established in the great West. As was to be expected, Europe and the eastern part of this continent have taken the lead in this matter; but we knew it could not be long before general systems of education, founded upon or connected with agricultural and mechanical labor, would spring up in all parts of our country. Here is the commencement, and we doubt not for a moment, that near so large a city as Cincinnati, and with such a country surrounding it, we shall soon have an establishment of this kind, at which the rising generation may have an opportunity to unite useful manual labor and a good physical education, and the knowledge of agriculture, horticulture, and the mechanic arts, with all other desirable branches of learning, and interesting subjects—to which may be added, the highest intellectual and moral attainments. Here labor need not be made a mere drudgery, but with the pleasure and interest of science in every operation, may be made highly delightful. To quote the words of the pamphlet, "the farm and the garden will afford the best facilities for the study of geology, chemistry, botany, tillage, the care of crops, the propagation of fruits and ornamental shrubs; while the workshops will constitute an excellent laboratory for the study of natural philosophy."

A very important feature in this system is, that it will enable destitute young men, who have a wish to advance in life by their own exertions, to defray their expenses by their own industry—and not hinder a full course of study

of proper literary works. The boarding will be sixty dollars a year, and the tuition from forty to fifty dollars; but a portion can pay a part or all their expenses by their industry. We sincerely hope this college success, and look forward to it as likely to furnish hints and a model for some such similar institution near Cincinnati.

"*Productive Farming;* or a familiar digest of the recent discoveries of Liebig, Johnston, Davy, and other celebrated writers on vegetable chemistry; showing how the results of tillage might be greatly augmented—by Jos. A. Smith. The object of this compilation is to present the industrious and improving farmer simple and elementary statements of the recent discoveries of the above distinguished men in chemistry as applied to agriculture. All technicalities are dispensed with as much as possible, and every thing relating to the light lately shed by science, on the practice of agriculture, at various periods, either by standard works or periodicals, is here condensed and presented to the enquiring reader. Chemistry is about almost to revolutionize, or at all events, to present a vast deal of additional knowledge to the agricultural world; and a work of the above kind will aid greatly in effecting this desirable object.

"*The Western Shepherd,*" by Geo. Flowers, of Albion, Edwards Co., Ill. The object of this little work, is to call public attention to the necessity of adding wool to the staple articles of produce, more particularly in the states of Illinois, Missouri, and Iowa. It contains instructions for the breeding and proper management of sheep, and their pastures. Showing, also, the peculiar adaptation of the western prairies for such purposes; and giving particular directions for preparing and packing wool for market. We think that, at this particular time, the author has hit upon a very valuable subject for the attention of western agriculturists. Bulky articles are of low price. A portable article, and bearing a good price, as wool, is what is wanted, to be profitable. The western states, and particularly the prairie countries are best adapted to its cultivation. The raising of fine wool, best calculated for exportation and domestic use, is treated of chiefly in this useful little book. The principal cause of the importation of Merinoes into this country failing, was, that having got into the hands of speculators, and the prices being beyond all reason, the affair, like the Morus Multicaulis gambling concern, soon declined; and neglect, abandonment, and disgust in the public mind, were the results. But all this does not prove that the Merinoes and fine wool are not more profitable than the common sheep degenerated both in carcass and fleece, any more than the culture of silk in a legitimate manner cannot be made advantageous to the farmer and to the country. Besides the speculation beyond all bounds as to price, many of the Merinoes fell into the hands of mere amateur breeders, ignorant of the art of keeping up or improving the breed of any animals. They made no judicious selections, and sold off the males, tempted by a good price, all they bred, both good and bad. As Mr. Flowers observes, "it must ever be borne in mind, that to sustain and improve any breed, it is not enough to acquire animals of the pure breed, but they must be excellent of their kind. An ordinary male, for instance, of an imported breed, may be advantageously used to improve the common stock, but that animal could never be made use of to improve the race from which he sprang." The purest flock seems to have been that preserved by Mr. Dickens, of Steubenville, O. Mr. Flowers' own flock originated from a direct importation from Spain into England, by Sir Charles Stewart. He brought them to Illinois from England in 1817. He added to them eighty ewes got from the original Steubenville stock. The excellence of his wool is not only to be attributed, he states, to the fineness of the original stock, but to the continued selection of males with the finest wool. The long woolled sheep, as the Bakewell and Lincolnshire, do not appear to stand the extremes of heat and cold so well as the Merinoes. The Merinoes are used to a hot sun in Spain, and their greasy and close fleece throws off the rains and snows better than the coarse, open wool can do. There is a great difference in the objects of sheep here and in England. Here the wool is in the greatest demand, there the mutton. For coarse wool, the acclimated Bakewell and Southdown — both pure, and crossed on the common sheep—will do well in America. The Merino and the Bakewell make a good cross as regards fleece. Mr. Flowers says, "it seems now to be very generally agreed, that in sheep the sire operates principally upon the fleece, and the dam on the carcass." There is a prejudice in the minds of farmers against fine wool for lindseys and jeans; but it is greatly against their interest. Domestic cloth made of fine wool lasts twice as long as that made from coarse. There is no doubt of this fact amongst those who have tried it.

Upon the whole, we strongly recommend this small treatise on sheep to the attention of farmers, especially to the prairie farmers. It is to be obtained at Huxley's seed store, Fifth street, near the Dennison House.

"*The Silk Culture in the United States;*" embracing complete accounts of the latest and most approved modes of hatching, rearing, and feeding the silk worm, managing a cocoonery, reeling, spinning, and manufacturing the silk, &c., with brief historical sketches of the silk business, natural history of the silk worm, the mulberry, &c.; compiled from the most approved and reliable works, illustrated by numerous engravings of machinery and processes.

To which is added Blydenburgh's Manual of the Silk Culture; statistics of silk imposts, &c. This work, after the "Silk Question Settled," (a book published under the direction of the Silk Convention in New York, and which contains upwards of one hundred and fifty letters on the subject, from practical experience, and which is to be continued,) is presented to the public with a view to forward this great national undertaking, by giving those few simple facts, which, after all the sacrifices which have been made by men of capital, energy, and perseverance, through a want of these simple but absolutely necessary principles, are all that are wanting to complete success in this business. The great failure and disappointment, and consequent disgust, that have taken place among the pioneers in the silk culture, have been owing chiefly to a want of knowledge of these few and plain facts, there having been substituted for them a great many complicated and uncertain theories, derived from foreign books, and not suited to this country.

Water Finders,

Sometimes called Water "Witches." Does any one believe that in some persons' hands, the forked stick will turn downwards when held over running water? Most people do not. A few days since I was on Mr. Loring's place, some six miles down the river, and having heard that the tenant professed to have the power, I got him to make the trial for me. He used a fork of the peach tree, about eighteen inches long. One fork held in each hand, the stick pointing upwards, the elbows against the body, and the palm of the hand turned outwards. A stick held in this way, cannot easily be made to turn without showing some action of the arm. I watched as closely as I could for any such, but could detect nothing. Held over the stream which makes the well, (which he pointed out for Mr. Loring some years since) the stick would begin slowly to turn towards the man, till the top pointed downward. He knew that there was water here. I then took hold of his hand, and asked him to try it again. The stick turned, but I could not detect any action of the hand. He then held his hands on the ground, and the stick turned. He then held the stick in a different way, and it did not move. Now the thing that puzzles me is, that this twig turned, making the arc of a circle, being twisted near the hand. When pointing downward, I took the end in my hand, and conld feel the motion as it straightened itself. A deceiver might, by muscular effort, cause a twig to turn, and the observer perhaps not be able to detect it; but could he make a half circle of it? Another feature which is new to me, is in finding the depth of the water. He holds the point of the stick from him, the ends between the finger and thumb, and it will nod the number of feet deep at which the water will be found. If a trick, this is an easy one. This is open for the investigation of the mesmerists. I think it must be some of Graham's electricity. C. W. E.

Mr. Graham's Electricity.

This essay is quite the strongest and best written one that we have had upon the blight, and carries one along with it; but it seems to take a good deal for granted. If the electricity were left out, one's faith would not be severely shaken. Two Irishmen meeting, one says to the other, "come get some dinner with me—boiled beef and potatoes?" "Oh no, its just my dinner to a hair, barring the beef." I ask Mr. Graham and others, to re-read the essay; and leaving the subtle fluid entirely out of the question, to see if the theory will not be much more convincing and satisfactory. In the elaborate work of Leibig's (Agricultural Chemistry) I do not recollect that it is mentioned. I would therefore use it with caution. I have watched very carefully for the appearance of blight, and find it upon the Privet, Spanish Chestnut, Black Birch, Elder, Calycanthus; some of which it has killed to the ground, as it sometimes does the pear, and rarely the apple. Branches of pear have been blighted upon some of Dr. Flagg's trees, the work no doubt of an insect, as any will see on examination; but no where else have they been found. C. W. E.

Grand View.

The Residence of P. Grandin.

This is one of the finest seats in this neighborhood; and deserving of a passing notice here, and of the visits of strangers and persons interested in such things. It was commenced some years since by Josiah Lawrence, who spared no pains nor expense to develop its capacities, which are naturally great. The house is not architectural, but very pleasing and appropriate; and stands upon a broad and beautiful hill that extends to the south, toward the river. The estate is of one hundred and forty acres, rolling and rich; a part of which is covered with a fine wood. In this wood there is a building spot, (if one could get it?) second, if not equal to the one of which we write. As you enter, the river does not flow in sight; but you look across the grassy fields to the back of the house. This is the great (perhaps the only) defect in the arrangement of the place; the ranges of stables and out houses are too conspicuous, and the proprietor would do well to cover them with a heavy shade as soon as possible. But if this does not offend you, you ride on, and soon the Kentucky hills rise upon you; then you look down upon the rich and fertile bottoms, and then the broad river sweeps below. Now your eye follows the stream, and you look westward; hills, fields, seats; then Newport, Covington. The forest of (not masts) pipes, with their smoky clouds, indicate Cincinnati. The city is shut from view by the foot of the hill, which runs up into Mt. Adams; and the imagination may make it as large as it will. This is a beautiful view, and is enough of itself; but you look to the east, along the wooded hills which the evening sun touches with its yellow light, and the broad and beautiful valley of the little Miami spreads itself before you, bounded by the distant hills. This to me, is one of the most pleasing prospects. The farms are rich with the ripening crops, and the smoke curls up here and there from some single house, where one loves to think, that there are content and plenty—hard hands, and soft hearts. Of a still summer's evening, the shadows of the cattle, the hills and the tree tops, reflect themselves in the glassy river, and the muddy water of the Ohio, is then as good (as Col O'Botherem says) as that of the "Limping" streams of Lake George. Suddenly, some steamboat puffs himself along into your mirror—pleasant for those who like it.

But let us not altogether overlook other objects of interest. In the front of the house, leading to a pretty grove of locusts, is a triangulated pavement, laid with the colored pebbles from the bed of the river—"Native American." Magnificent shrubs, fringe tree (Rhus cotinus) altheas, roses, sweet briars, trumpet creepers, angelicas, magnolias, evergreens, mountain ash, are around you, (not in rows! thank heaven) and among them the Swamp Dog Wood, covered in the fall with its bunches of white berries, which I do not recollect to have seen, but at one other place The shade trees mostly, are not very large; the place will be more picturesque, though not so sightly, when they shall have grown. The Garden is filled with the choicest selection of fruit-bearing trees, and shrubs. No expense, nor pains was spared in procuring them, and fine crops of peaches, pears, cherries, &c. now benefit the present proprietor and his friends. But visitors, the owner is glad to have you come to his place, and walk over his grounds; do not steal his fruit—rather steal money and clothes! In this year the pear trees have suffered with the prevailing blight, and the peach trees having overborne for two years, can only mature in this season, (as is so often said) "monstrous little" ones. A pretty summer house in the middle of the garden, is overgrown with vines and creepers, and paved with the pebbles; "Native American" too. It is well enough here, to notice the advantages of putting the fruit trees by themselves; they can be properly cultivated and trimmed,

and the grassy lawn is not trodden down and made unsightly, in the picking of the fruit, "Always live east from the town," says a friend. So say I. The sun (well enough in its place) does not shine in your face with pure effulgence when you ride in; and at evening when you come out it is behind you. So much.

In future numbers, attention will be directed to places which are worthy of notice, from the good or bad taste displayed. C. W. E.

Cactus, L.

Cactàcæ.—The very remarkable succulent plants, arranged by Linnæus, under the names of Cactus, have been distributed by modern botanists over numerous genera, which they are still continually changing and rearranging. At first, a few plants were left in the genus Cactus, but now that genus is annihilated, and seven or eight new genera substituted for it; still, as all the plants that once composed it, and the new ones of the same nature that collectors are continually sending home, are known by the general name of Cacti, it has been thought advisable to give here a slight sketch of the whole family.

In the time of Linnæus, very few Cacti were known; and even in the year 1807, Persoon enumerated only thirty-two, but now above five hundred living species are to be found in a single collection; and numbers of new species are being sent home by collectors every year. These new species are chiefly found in the tropical regions of America, but they extend over 75 deg of latitude, some being found near the boundary of the United States, and some near the town of Conception in Chili. By far the greater number, however, grow in the dry burning plains of Mexico and Brazil, where they are subjected to the alternate seasons of extreme moisture and extreme drought. In these arid plains, where all nature seems parched up for six months in every year, the Cacti have been mercifully provided to serve as reservoirs of moisture; and not only the natives, by wounding the fleshy stems with their long forest knives, supply themselves with a cool and refreshing juice, but even the cattle contrive to break through the skin with their hoofs, and then to suck the liquid they contain—instinct teaching them to avoid wounding themselves with the spines.

The Cacti are arranged by nature in several distinct groups; the first of which consists of the tree Cacti, or those kinds of Cereus, which have long slender stems, and which usually grow on the summits of the mountains of Brazil, forming a singular kind of crest. These are generally thirty or forty feet high, and sometimes are branched like candelabra, and sometimes consist of only one naked stem, not thicker than a man's arm, though of such enormous height. The Mammalarias, and Echinocacti, or Porcupine Cacti, which form another group, grow in the valleys of the temperate regions, generally in loamy soils, and low grass; and the Opuntias and Peraskias, which form two others, are also principally found in the temperate latitudes. The Melocacti, or Melon-Cacti, and the Rhipsalis, which has narrow-jointed stems, are two other groups which are only found in the hottest part of the tropics. Among the many peculiarities of this family of plants, it may be mentioned, that if collectors cut off the top of any of the Cacti which they may find in flower, and send it with the flower on it to England, the seeds will perfect themselves, and ripen on the passage home, from the supply of moisture contained in the divided part.

With regard to the culture of the Cacti in this country, it is found, that, generally speaking, they ought to have a season of complete rest, followed by one of violent excitement; that is, they ought to be kept almost without water from October to March, and then watered profusely while they are coming into flower. They ought all to be grown in pots well drained with cinders instead of potsherds, as the latter retain too much moisture for the delicate and succulent roots; and they all enjoy bottom heat, which makes them throw out abundance of fibrils. When received late in the year, that is to say, in October or later, they should not be potted till the following spring; and when raised from seed, (which is frequently sent over, even in dead specimens,) the seed should be sown in silver sand, and the young plants when transplanted should not be watered for several days.—*Gardening for Ladies.*

Tomatoes.

Take six pounds of sugar to the peck, or sixteen pounds, of the fruit. Scald and remove the skin in the usual way. Cook them over a fire, their own juice being sufficient without the addition of water, until the sugar penetrates and they are clarified. They are then taken out, spread on dishes, flattened, and dried in the sun. A small quantity of the syrup should be occasionally sprinkled over them whilst drying, after which pack them down in boxes, treating each layer with powdered sugar. The syrup is afterwards concentrated and bottled up for use. They keep well from year to year, and retain surprisingly their flavor, which is nearly that of the first quality of fresh figs! The pear shaped or single tomatoes answer the purpose best. Ordinary brown sugar may be used, a large portion of which is retained in the syrup.

Blight in Pear Trees.

To Robert Buchanan, Esq.,
President of Cincinnati Horticultural Society.

Sir:—When I heard read at one of your meetings (on the 4th May,) Dr. Mosher's letter on the *Blight in Pear Trees*, I felt much pleasure in learning so accurately as I then thought, the cause of this ravaging disease; though I was little cheered with the prospect of having to examine the branches of my trees with a magnifying-glass, to detect the presence of the aphis, as preparatory to the use of the knife. I had then never seen the disease, except by its marks at a distance, and was entirely disposed to confide in the hypothesis, as it seemed to be settled by the current of authority in our periodicals on gardening, that the disease was caused by insects. Since then I have unfortunately had some practice in this disease, and my confidence in the insect theory is greatly diminished.

On my return home I noticed some blackened leaves on one of the strong middle shoots of a young pear tree, which bloomed this year for the first time, but without setting any of its fruit. The branch was six feet long, and about midway of its length for the space of twenty inches, the leaves were of a shining black color; and during the same extent the bark was shrivelled, while the extremity of the branch was still green and flourishing.—This fact arrested my attention, as not according with Dr. M.'s description of the disease, which he represented as "first making its appearance at the extremity of a single branch, when in full leaf." He adds further "that the young twigs of the present year's growth are generally first attacked, after which the disease extends down the branch to the older wood, and sometimes even to the large trunks—the bark of which is seen turning black in patches, and sinking below the healthy surface as if gangrenous."

My examination of the tree did not enable me to discover the presence of any insects, but assuming that they were certainly there, I cut off the entire limb close by the trunk of the tree, when I found the sap diseased below the bark. Two days after, I found the like mark of black leaves on another limb, when I cut into the base of all the limbs, and found the entire top, including the upper part of the trunk, in a diseased state, which I would describe as a putrid fermentation. Between the bark and the alburnum, the sap was profuse, viscid and discolored—having the smell of a spoiled watermelon. My further observations led me to conclude that this sap dries up after a few days, leaving a brownish color on the surface of the alburnum, followed by a shrivelling of the bark.—The effect produced is equivalent to that produced by an extensive removal of the bark, and a complete destruction of the tissue surrounding the wood. The circulation of the elaborated sap, in its descent from the leaves, seems to be thus prevented, and as the branches become exhausted the blackening of the leaves begins.

A few days later, I noticed a single black leaf on another young tree, four hundred feet distant from the former, and which had never yet bloomed. As I approached to examine its condition, I was struck with the number of black ants traversing the limbs, which I concluded were in search of insects, and by tracing them in their progress, I soon discovered them at work in the axils of the leaves, preying on the brown aphides described by Dr. Mosher. The petioles of some leaves were withered and black, but no aphides were present in the axils; other leaves, the axils of which were thronged with them, seemed healthy, and I could discover no effect produced upon them by the insects. The bark, in many places, was slightly withered, and to the touch shewed a want of vitality—the leaves still looking well. On cutting into the bark, the alburnum was found discolored and dry, the viscid state having already passed. Some thrifty shoots springing from spurs of last year, and of bright foliage, were entirely dead at the collar next the limb,—the bark parting from the wood, and the wood dry, when cut into. An examination of the trunk, showed on the southeast side a line of discoloration on the surface, as if the sap had exuded from above, and left a brown trace. I cut through the bark in various places, and found the whole of that side of the tree, and the entire top above, to be dead within. The top of each tree was then taken off to the lower tier of branches, which were left without much hope of their recovery, to note whether any change would take place towards vivifying. But the sap does not reach them from below in either case, and buds are bursting from the bark of the trunk, and chiefly on the northwest side, and striving to form new branches.

I am thus minute in giving the appearance of things presented to my view, because in my searches for descriptions of the disease called fire-blight, I find none in the numerous journals I have, and that you may judge whether this be fire-blight, as I suppose it is. If this be the disease

described by Dr. Mosher, I doubt whether it is caused by the aphis he describes. I find in my garden many instances in which the green aphides have destroyed the terminal buds in the young growing shoots, so that the extremities of the shoots wither and die, for several inches. The first good bud below, which would otherwise lie dormant, is pushed forward and becomes the leading shoot. If the brown aphis actually kills the leaf, by extracting its juices, would any worse effect ensue than if the leaves were cut off with a knife, which would not kill the limb unless the succeeding crops of leaves were also removed? I suggest that the disease is in fact an infected state of the sap—a fermentation, which I cannot think is caused by the brown aphis preying on the petioles of the leaves, and thus preventing a return of the fluids. We are not warranted in supposing that the aphis poisons the sap without some proof; and such a supposition admits that the sap is not all consumed by the insect; nor are we to assume that the sap is consumed by the aphis, for if we examine sufficiently early, we shall find it abundant and spoiled,—smelling, as I have described above. It is said in paragraphs which float through the newspapers, that the scolytus pyri, works under the bark and girdles the limb, and kills it. If the ringing thus made by the scolytus, should be much more than an inch in width, the limb would probably die, and the leaves turn black, but if the ring should be of less width, death would not ensue, but on the contrary an accelerated growth and greater fruitfulness, as in common ringing with the knife.

I offer no theories, but I suggest that diligent observation shall be directed to the state of the branches in early spring, when the juices are in active circulation, and the limbs have been subjected to the alternate action of sharp frost and hot sun. The first thing is to ascertain in what the disease consists, and what it is. If it is a fermentation of the sap, destroying the vital connection between the bark and the alburnum, making in effect an extensive girdling of the tree, or of the body of the limbs, we may then search for the cause. I begin to fear that the cause is beyond cure. The pear tree shows its foliage early; and the most thrifty and succulent kinds are most liable to be attacked with the blight. The early activity of the fluids and the redundancy of them, may be greater in some years than in others, and if at such times unusual and severe alternations of cold and heat supervene, the effect may be to produce death in the larger limbs, and even in the upper part of the trunks of young trees, viciating the sap and causing it to decay. Persons at all familiar with the process of deadening trees in clearing forest lands, know that even when entirely girdled, some kinds will continue to grow and maintain their verdure the whole season, and some kinds will even put forth leaves the second year and then die. In the same way the branches of the pear tree will expand their foliage and make thrifty shoots, being a mere development of the buds by means of the juices laid up in the branches; and when that supply is exhausted, they become blighted at the extremity, and so proceed downward until the marks of death extend to the lowest point of the disease, just as the green trunks of young trees driven into the ground as stakes will throw out shoots which grow for several months, and then wither and dry up as if by blight.

Since writing so far, I have been taking a survey of my trees, and by the aid of the black ant, I have found the brown aphis in abundance on another tree, thirty feet distant from the second one here described. From a careful inspection and handling of the trunk and branches, I find the bark everywhere alive and the tree healthy. I shall not apply the knife, but will leave the tree entire, nor will I remove the aphides. In the top of the tree, I noticed the ends of two shoots withered and black for several inches, but the next buds below had pushed one-third of an inch. I expect to announce to you in the fall, that the tree has not been touched with blight.

It occurs to me here to ask, whether the fire-blight ever makes its appearance after the month of June, in trees which have exhibited no signs of it before? Dr. Mosher describes it as appearing when the trees were in full leaf and the fruit one-fourth grown, which would be about the middle of May. Accordingly as this fact may be established, important conclusions may be drawn.

It has been asked, does the disease exist at the root? Mr. Lazell, of Columbus, made some careful examinations of the roots of trees which had died of blight, and he found them healthy. In order to perpetuate a particular kind, he grafted from a tree affected with blight, and the grafts proved healthy,—exhibiting no signs of the disease. It may be observed that a defect at the root, would produce debility throughout the tree, and not an entire death

in some branches, with a vigorous growth in others.

I conclude this letter by saying, that this disease is very prevalent this year in the apple tree, in the quince, and in English hawthorn, where growing as a standard. Yours respectfully,

Urbana 12th July, 1844. JOHN H. JAMES.

English Parks and Public Grounds for Air and Pleasure.

The eminent agriculturist and writer, Mr. Colman, of Boston, as every reading farmer knows, is now making a tour through Europe, to make reports of European agriculture and rural economy, from personal observation.—Three numbers of his work have made their appearance in America, and they are highly interesting and valuable. In addition to his notices of agriculture—its importance—its social, political and moral bearings, &c., there will be notices of gardens and gardening, rural architecture and farm buildings, rural life, manners, customs, &c. What we wish now more particularly to direct the attention of our readers, is a portion of his chapter on English parks and public pleasure grounds in cities and towns. This subject cannot be brought too prominently before the people in America, and particularly before the inhabitants of such large cities as Cincinnati aud others. Why are we so selfish and careless as to overlook the pleasures and advantages of botanical and pleasure gardens of recreation and fresh air of a proper extent? Why do dollars occupy nearly all our thoughts? Are there not even here more profitable and delightful pleasures? We give a portion of the chapter on this subject, hoping that it may induce people to do something to institute public grounds here.

The extent of these parks, in many cases, filled me with surprise. They embrace hundreds, in some instances thousands of acres;* and you enter them by gates, where a porter's lodge is always to be found. After entering the park gate, I have rode sometimes several miles before reaching the house. They are in general devoted to the pasturage of sheep, cattle, and deer. In the park at Chatsworth the herd of deer exceeded sixteen hundred. These deer are kept at no inconsiderable expense, requiring abundant pasturage in summer, and hay and grain in winter. An English pasture is seldom or never ploughed. Many of them have been in grass beyond the memory of any one living. The turf becomes exceedingly close and hard; and the feeding of sheep and cattle undoubtedly enriches the land.

In speaking of the parks in the country, I surely ought not to pass in silence the magnificent parks of London, as truly magnificent they must be called, including St. James's Park, Green Park, Kensington Gardens, Hyde Park, and Regent's Park.

Kensington Gardens, exclusive of private gardens, within its enclosures, contains 227 acres; Hyde Park, 380 acres; Green Park, connected with St. James's Park, 56 acres; St. James's Park, 87 acres; Regent's Park, 372 acres; terraces and canals connected with Regent's Park, 80 acres—making a grand total of 1202 acres. To these should be added the large, elegant, and highly embellished public squares in various parts of London, and even in the most crowded parts of the old city, which, in all, probably exceed one hundred acres. These magnificent parks, it must be remembered, are in the midst of a populous town, including upwards of two millions of inhabitants, and are open to the public for exercise, health, and amusement. They are, at the same time, to a degree stocked with sheep and cows.

It is impossible to over-estimate the value to health of these open spaces, and the amount of recreation and rational enjoyment which they afford to this vast population. In each of the large parks—Kensington, Hyde Park, and St. James's—there are extensive bodies of water, artificial lakes, in some places adorned with elegant bridges, and in St. James's Park studded with pretty islands and shrubbery. Here large varieties of aquatic birds are kept, to the great amusement of thousands of children, (who coax them to the shore with crumbs of bread and cake, the birds being so tame as almost to feed out of their hands,) and for the instruction of older heads.—There is likewise an exceedingly beautiful and tasteful cottage of gothic architecture, at the end of the lake in St. James's Park, for the residence of the keeper of the birds. There are always to be found in some parts of the parks, or at the keeper's different lodges, some cows kept, where a glass of milk, unadulterated and fresh from the fountain, can be had for those persons, who

* Windsor Great Park contains 3,500 acres, and the Little Park 300 acres.

for health or pleasure, seek the delicious beverage in its purity. The numbers and tameness of the birds in these pleasure grounds is a beautiful circumstance, which it might be well to consider in some other quarters. Their safety and lives are held sacred; and the birds gratefully and, to the feeling heart, delightfully acknowledge this kindness by the most expressive confidence, alighting fearlessly in the path before you, as though they would invite you to cultivate their acquaintance. Man, in general, is a great savage, and a ferocious and insatiate animal of prey. He makes continual war upon many of the animals below him, not for subsistence merely, but for pleasure. His conduct towards the brute creation shows, too often, how certain he is to abuse unlimited power, and conveys a strong argument against despotic authority. Indeed, his war upon the birds merely as matter of sport, always makes me look upon him with a degree of shuddering, and feel that a man who can find his pleasure in the wanton destruction of little birds, the most humble of all animals in their claims, the most delicate, innocent, and pure in all their tastes and habits, puts himself beyond the pale of humanity, and could scarcely, with safety, be trusted with a child. It were worth considering always, how many of our pleasures are purchased at a most bitter expense of happiness and life to others! Two or three days' coursing, manly and healthful as the exercise on horseback undoubtedly is, and strongly exciting as the sport is, did not quite reconcile me to it; and the wailings and shriekings of the affrighted and dying hares in the jaws of the hounds, sounded in my ears for several days afterwards like the cries of expiring children.

I shall not be straying from my proper duty if I urge the beneficent example of London strongly upon my own countrymen. Excepting the common in Boston—containing about forty-five acres of ground, exceedingly beautiful in its location and improvements—and two other small openings in Franklin-Place and Louisburg-Square, both upon a very limited scale, here is a large and constantly increasing population crowded together in one dense mass, with narrow streets and confined alleys, and basement stories, doomed to a comparative privation of heaven's freest and greatest blessings—light and air. A Botanical and Pleasure Garden has been laid out, and is maintained by private subscription, accessible to subscribers or upon the payment of a light fee, which it is earnestly to be hoped for the credit of this city, long distinguished by its liberality and public spirit, may receive every encouragement, so that its improvements and advantages may be greatly extended. New York, with a population of three times the extent of Boston, is scarcely more favored, excepting in the width of its streets; for, with the exception of those delightful grounds, the Battery, at the very extremity of the city, the open space in front of the City Hall, dignified, *par excellence*, by the name of the Park, and the open grounds attached to St. John's Church, but not accessible to the public, the city has no provision of this kind for public recreation and health. As there is little room in the city proper which can now be obtained, she ought at once, at any expense, to secure the charming grounds at Hoboken, to be devoted for ever and exclusively to these objects. Having already, with the most honorable enterprise, achieved one of the most extraordinary enterprises of the age, or indeed of any age, that of bringing, by a capacious tunnel of forty miles in length, a river of pure water into her city, and dispensing, with an unrestrained munificence to those who cannot purchase it, this most important element, next to vital air, of human existence; let her go on, and make the other provision, to which I have referred, for the health and comfort of a population already great, and destined to increase with an unexampled rapidity beyond any bounds which the imagination would now even dare to prescribe.

Philadelphia has set a better example than most other cities in this respect, in having laid out her streets of a capacious width, in having given to most of her houses, yards or gardens of a good size, and in having formed, in different parts of the city, public squares of some extent, which are equally ornamental and useful. But she has done little compared with what she might have done; and it is to be hoped that she will be prompted to add to a city, the most convenient and beautiful in the Union, some public gardens and pleasure grounds, admission to which shall be freely offered to her inhabitants; and more especially for the benefit of that class of them who can have no such indulgences but as the offerings of public beneficence. Baltimore has nothing that deserves the name of a Square or Pleasure Ground, unless we are to rank under that designation the beautiful enclosure which she has recently purchased for a cemetery; a place, indeed, for a melancholy and instructive pleasure, but more properly devoted to silence and seclusion, and not at all of the

character to which I refer. Lowell—destined to contain a large and laborious population, and of a character particularly demanding such places of recreation, with an unlimited extent of land at her disposal costing scarcely anything, and with an investment in her manufacturing establishments of ten or eleven millions of dollars—has not a public square so large as a pocket-handkerchief. This omission has always impressed me with painful surprise. Knowing, as I do, the high character of the gentlemen who founded and built this flourishing city, now grown to manhood almost in a day, I can ascribe such an omission only to a want of consideration, and to the fact that the population has already extended far beyond any calculations which they could have formed at its commencement. It is not too late to supply this omission, which interest as well as philanthropy most strongly dictates.

Cleanliness, fresh air, and pure water, and the opportunity and the means of relaxation and innocent recreation, are almost as essential to morals as to health. No one can doubt, in this respect, their direct and beneficial influence. The rich can take care of themselves, and can flee the sources of pestilence, and go after health and recreation where they are to be found. Not so with the poorer and humbler classes in society, to whose labor and service the rich owe all their wealth and many of their pleasures. Whoever goes into the low places in crowded cities, into the subterranean abodes where these wretched beings congregate like rabbits in a warren, or, rather, like swine in their styes, and enters into the melancholy statistics of mortality, in such cases will learn some measure of the suffering which is here endured. In London, the presence of the police and the officers of the peace, always in such places in strong force, will remind him that there is a connection not to be overlooked between condition and character, between destitution and crime, between outward filth and impurity of mind, neglect of person and neglect of morals. The most crowded parts of London are the most vicious parts; and a new should not neglect the experience of an old country. A city without public squares and public gardens should provide them, and on a most liberal scale. In a pecuniary point of view, as rendering a residence in the city the more desirable, and so increasing the value of estates in it, I have no doubt that it would yield ample advantages and profits. But health and morals are not to be measured by any pecuniary standard; and where wholesome water, and fresh air, and light, and sunshine, and cleanliness, are concerned, no expense and cost are to be considered as exorbitant. To talk about the value of land in such cases, and to place this in competition with health, comfort, and morals, is equally short-sighted and inhuman.

The Flower Garden for August.

It must be supposed that transplanting of all plants intended to flower this season is brought to a close. Now weed, and keep every part of this department clean and neat; never allow any weeds at this season to ripen seed, and if you discover any straggling plant in your border, that will improve in appearance by trimming off irregular branches, do so. Collect all seeds as soon as ripe, and cut off all unsightly flowering stems after the seed is gathered. Still lay carnations, picotees, and pinks; and those layered last month may be taken off when sufficiently rooted. The last of this month, if the weather is damp, divide perennial flowering rooted plants, such as double scarlet lychnis, double sweet william, and ragged robin. Sow pansy seeds to make good flowering plants for the spring. White lilies may be removed in dry weather. Tie up dahlias, to prevent the wind and heavy rain from breaking them down; should the weather be dry, water the plants all over the leaves. There is an insect infesting the dahlias this season, and I find them very troublesome; therefore examine the plants, and you will find them rather longer in the body than the lady bug, which generally prick the heart of the shoot and cause the part affected to blight. When you perceive them, exterminate the whole race if possible; to effect this purpose, the morning is the best time, when the dew is on the plant; at the same time their dodging propensity is not so great. I have had to trim my plants, and in some instances to cut them off even with the ground, trusting to the weather for a fresh supply of wood and flowers, believing it the only remedy when the plants become stunted. Bud roses, and transplant autumnal flowering bulbs, to flower in September and October. China Asters will be now advanced in growth, and may require a stick to support them, more particularly the pyramidal kinds. Chrysanthemums must be attended to, and be kept in a growing state to flower well.

The Parlor.

Geraniums may still be propagated by slips as well as pot roses. Mignonettes may be sown in pots to flower through the winter in the house. Camellias will now have formed their buds, and will require attention. Calla Ethiopia may be divided. Water your plants daily in dry weather, and keep your pots clean of weeds. Orange and lemon trees may be budded with success.

T. Winter.

Cincinnati Horticultural Society.

HORTICULTURAL HALL, June 15.

The Society met at 10 o'clock, precisely. Mr. Buchanan in the chair. Minutes approved.

The Room Committee, Library Committee, and Strawberry Committee were severally called on for reports, and on motion continued.

The Committee on Rules and Regulations were also called on for report, and by their Chairman stated that they had published the code of Rules adopted at the last meeting, in the daily papers, and had also procured the printing of a suitable number of Circulars containing the same, which they now laid on the table for distribution.

A communication was read from J. T. Plummer, of Richmond, Indiana, in which the writer gives the result of his examination of the Rhubarb or Pie Plant, with a view to ascertain whether it possessed deleterious properties, as contended by some of the eastern papers. The communication was referred to a committee consisting of Messrs. Graham, Buchanan, Foote, Warder and Locke, for further examination, and report, with directions to print the communication, together with such remarks as they may think proper.

A second communication was received from J. T. Plummer, being the continuation of his Calendar heretofore published by the Society. Ordered to be published.

FLOWERS.

Mr. Buchanan presented for examination, specimens of a beautiful double Multiflora rose, a native of Ohio, which was originally discovered on the banks of the Scioto river, by Mrs. Governor Worthington, of Chillicothe, and by her introduced to the notice of amateurs. Mr. B. in presenting these specimens, requested that it be named the "Worthington Rose."

Specimens of the thornless single Multiflora, of the thorny do. and of the semi-double do. were laid on the table by Mr. B. for comparison.

John D. Saunders exhibited six varieties of fine Hollyhocks, seven do. of Double Poppies, two do. of Balsamines, with yellow Dahlias, Larkspurs, &c.

A. H. Ernst exhibited eleven varieties of Carnations, the Montjoy Rose, &c.

G. Graham exhibited ten bouquets of Carnations, Larkspurs, &c.

T. Winter exhibited fifteen varieties of Hollyhocks, Pinks, Picotees, Pansies, and Malva Zebrina, a beautiful and new plant of the Mallow tribe.

E. B. Reeder exhibited eight kind of seedling Pinks, one stalk of large double Red Hollyhock, with fifty blossoms, and the Rudbeckia herta.

Mr. Hoffner exhibited the following flowers —all hardy herbaceous plants:

Statice Armaria—English thrift, Anchusa capensis, Geranium strictum, Lythrum salicaria, Aconitum nepalensis, Spirea ulmaria fol. varieg. do. Ulmaria fl. plen. Phlox bicolor, Potentilla fructicosa, do. Thomsonii, Delphinum maximum, do. azurum, do. elatum, do. chilensis, do. var. Album, do. do. do. Hybrid, do Grandiflora, Campanula pyrenaceum, do. Witticifolia do. Carpathiania, and Magnolia glauca.

Mr. H. also exhibited the Brachyconia ibericifolia—a tender annual.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Mr. Buchanan also presented specimens of a Cherry from a tree purchased by him for the White Ox Heart, but which he believed to be the "Elton." Also, specimens of the yellow Spanish Cherry, for comparison.

Specimens of a White Raspberry, said to be everbearing, were presented from Judge Fishback, of Batavia, O. In connection with this subject, it was mentioned by the President, that the finest Raspberries he had seen, were in the garden of Geo. Neff, where they were trained to posts and cut to about four feet in height.

A. H. Ernst presented a basket of the small Musk Pear—ripe and pleasant.

Amos D. Worthington exhibited seven stalks Victoria, and three do. scarlet Goliah Rhubarb, very fine.

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June 22d.—The Society met as usual. Proceedings of the last meeting read and approved.

A package of Garden Seed from the Patent Office, was received from Jno. S. Williams, and distributed.

The Secretary laid on the table, the report of the Commissioner of Patents for 1843, received from Dr. Duncan. Thanks of the Society were voted to Dr. D. and the Library Committee directed to have the volume bound.

Mr. Fanning, President of the Tennessee Horticultural Society, and Mr. Beecher, Vice President of the Indiana Horticultural Socieiy, were present and introduced to the meeting.

Mr. Ernst presented for distribution, seeds of Lupine polyphyllus, or California Lupin.

A reconsideration of the third Article on weekly exhibitions was moved, and after a long discussion the subject was referred to a committee, consisting of Messrs. Wm. Howarth, S. S. Jackson, John Sayers, E. B. Reeder, A. H. Ewing, to report next meeting.

Milo G. Williams was elected a resident member.

Dr. E. B. Woodworth, of Seneca, N. Y. was elected a correspondent.

S. S. Jackson exhibited sixty varieties of Green house and Garden plants, some very rare, and all splendidly in bloom, and of the most beautiful and healthy foliage.

P. S. Bush of Covington, exhibited a Hydrangea, bearing a pink and purple shade on the same plant.

Mr. Beard exhibited three flowers of Brugmansia arborea, and a fine Hollyhock.

Messrs. T. Winter, E. B. Reeder, J. Howarth, A. H. Ernst, and W. P. Hulbert, made a fine show of Hollyhocks and Poppies—about thirty varieties of the first named flower.

Mr. John Martin exhibited very beautiful Hollyhocks, Dahlias and Balsamines.

Mrs. Wm. Orange exhibited four bouquets of cut flowers; A. H. Ewing one.

Sayers & Heaver exhibited fine Noisette, Tea, Bourbon and other Roses.

A. F. Meline exhibited eight or ten varieties of Double Balsamines, some of them very fine.

Jacob Hoffner Jr. exhibited the following plants: Gromopsis picta, Lychnis grandiflorus, Cleome serrulata, Yucca filamentosa, Pentilemon gentianoides, P. scutorii, P. Pubescens, Campanula americana, C. acuminata, C. divergens, C. pyrenaceum, C. bicolor, Lilium philadelphicum, L. canadensis. All the above hardy plants. Also Brugmansia arborea, (tender annual.) In addition, twenty-five varieties of Hollyhocks, twenty-one varieties of Tea roses, and four of Rudbeckia, plants of Gladiolus Floribunda, and Achimenes longiflora.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Mr. Ernst exhibited specimens of Cherry Plum (ripe) which so far had escaped the Curculio entirely. Also the Green Chisel Pear.

Mr. John Hockey exhibited a stalk of Victoria Rhubarb, measuring six inches round the stem.

Amos Worthington exhibited a stalk of Scarlet Goliah Rhubarb, measuring six and a quarter inches round the stem.

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June 29th.—The Society came to order at 10 o'clock, Geo. Graham presiding.

The committee on "3d Article" reported progress, and were continued.

Mr. Graham read an interesting paper on the "Fire blight," attributing the disease to an electric cause. Ordered to be published.

FRUITS.

A variety of excellent early ripe apples were laid on the table by A. H. Ernst and C. W. Elliott.

Specimens of a fine plum were presented by James Hall. And a saucer of unusually large and fine blackberries from vines cultivated by Geo. Hill.

FLOWERS.

Jacob Hoffner, Jr. showed Gloxinia rubra, candida, arborea, Fuchia alba, rosea, Trachelium ceruleum, Prince Albert rose, Gloxinia superba, chandelerii, &c.

Messrs. Winter, Reeder, Martin, Smith, and Howarth, exhibited very fine Hollyhocks; the latter, seven varieties of Roses, Larkspurs, &c.

George Graham showed Spireas, Hollyhocks, Petunias, Asclepias, Roses.

Chas. W. Elliott exhibited a beautiful plant, called Shell plant.

Sayers & Heaver made a beautiful show of Roses, embracing the following varieties: Victoire modeste, Belle de Morise, Isle de Bourbon, Duke of Orleans, Fulgorie, Agrippina, Le Pactol, Noisette, Soult perpetual, Victoria do. Marshall Villiers, Perpetual, Hermac Bourbon, Purple crown, India alba, Bengal, Belle de Traverlie, Lamarck Tea, Zobeide noisette, Queen of Lombardy, Cramoises, Hymenia.—Also, several varieties of Spirea.

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July 6th.—The Society met at the usual hour. Vice President Brigham in the chair.

The Committee on 3d Rule made a report, recommending the striking out of that Rule. A warm debate ensued, and the question being taken, the Rule was not stricken out.

Mr. James Howarth then arose, and resigned his membership, requesting the Chairman to have his resignation recorded.

A reconsideration of the above vote was moved and carried. Several members urged the expediency of yielding opinion for the sake of peace and harmony, and upon the further motion to strike out the 3d Rule, the vote was for striking out.

On notion a committee consisting of Dr. Flagg, Jacob Resor, John P. Foote, and R. Buchanan were appointed a committee to ascertain the number of Vineyards in this county, the number of acres devoted to that purpose, and the quantity of wine annually made.

A communication was read from W. B. Chamberlain, of Warsaw Ky. with specimens of what he calls Baltimore June apple, for name, and an early peach. The first is Prince's early harvest; the peach of no value, probably a seedling.

A. Randall and W. H. Brisbane of Cincinnati, and John R. Miller of Enon Ohio, were admitted as members.

Geo. Hill presented a basket of cultivated blackberries, very large and fine; also early Noblesse peaches.

Geo. F. Davis exhibited a basket of Yellow Gage plums, ripe.

John Lea exhibited Copper plum, Yellow Gage, and two wild sorts.

R. Buchanan exhibited fine specimens of Prince's early harvest apple, ripe.

A. H. Ernst exhibited fine Gold of Summer pear, early scarlet and white rareripe peaches, Siberian crab and summer queen, and summer rose apples, ripe.

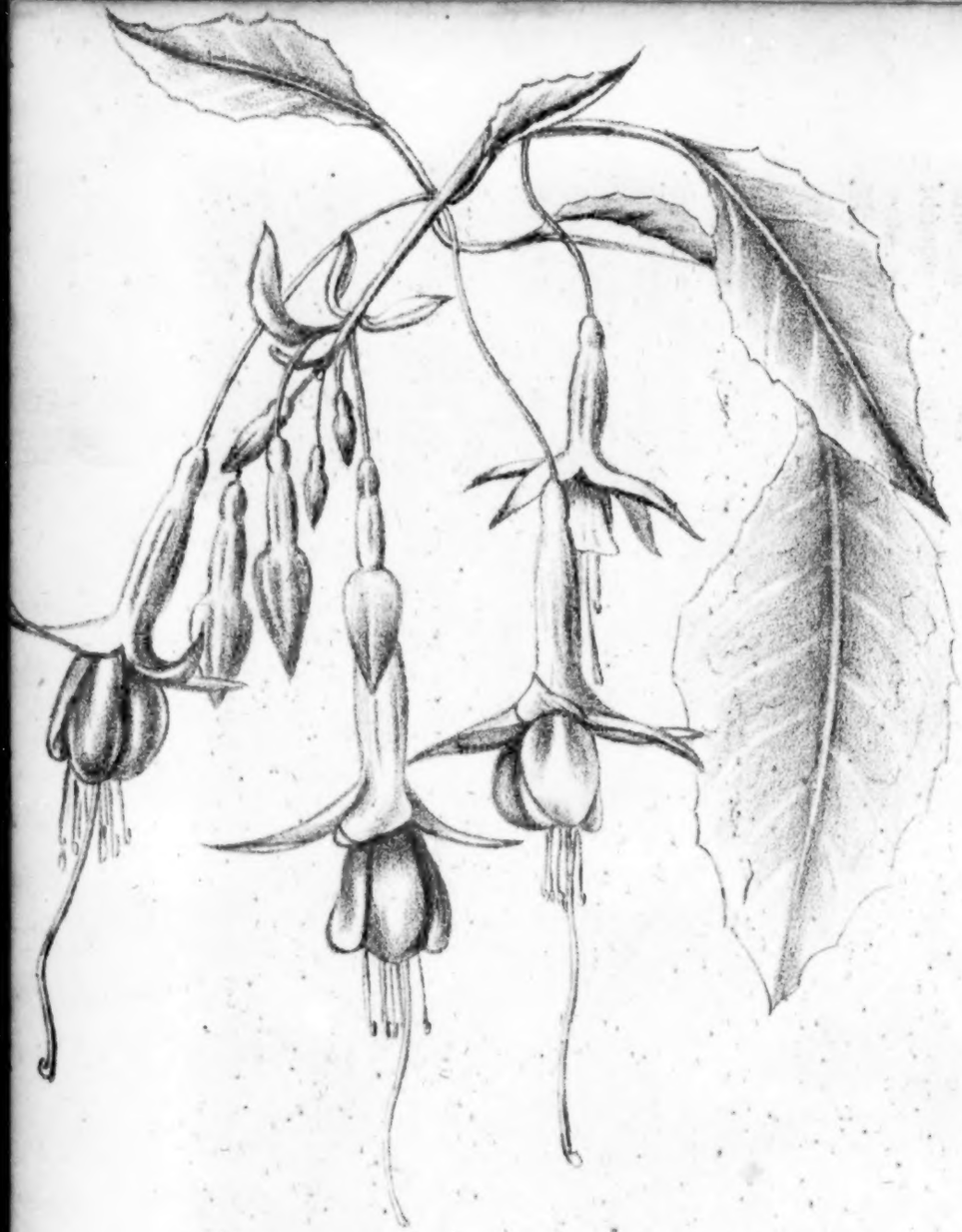
T. Winter made a very fine show of Hollyhocks.

J. Hoffner Jr. exhibited Eucomis punctata, Licetris pychonostychus, Stokesia cycenea, and Veronica putata.

Scions from the Society's trees were distributed among the members. Adjourned.

Names.	Color.	Form.	Size.	Use.	Texture.	Quality.	Season.	Situation.	Remarks.
Beurré d'Alengon. Amoselle. Bergamotte de Fougére. Lord Cheney's.									
Bergamotte de Heems, see *Gendesheim.*									
0 Bergamotte Mignonne,	b. r.	roundish.	3	T.	J.	2	Sept.	S.	
45 Bergamotte Nonpareil.									
Bergamotte de Pâques, see *Easter Bergamot.*									
46 Bergamotte de Parthenay.									
Bergamotte de la Pentecóte, see *Easter Beurré.*									
Bergamotte du Roi.									
Bergamotte du Roi Extra.									
Bergamotte Rouge.									
47 Bergamotte Rosat.									
0 Bergamotte de Soulers, Bonne de Soulers.	y. g.	obovate.	1	T.	C.	2	Nov.	W.S	Cankers.
48 Bergamotte Suisse, .	g. y.	roundish.	2	T.	B.	1	Oct.	W.	Striped with green and yellow; tree cankers.
Bergamotte Sylvange, see *Sylvange*,									
49 Bergamotte Thouin, .	y. b.	round.	2	T.	T.	2	Nov.	S.	Great bearer.
Bergamotte de Toulouse, see *Easter Bergamot.*									
0 Bergler, ...		turbinate.	3	P.			Oct.		
0 Berlin, ...	y.	round.	2	P.			Oct.		
50 Beurré Adam.									
Beurré d' Alençon, see *Bergamotte de Hollande.*									
51 Beurré d'Amalis, . .	g. b.	obovate.	1	T.	B.	1	Sept.	S.	Of the nature of Brown Beurre, but hardier.
Beurré Anglaise, see *Doyenné Blanc.*									
Beurré d'Angleterre, see *Angleterre.*									
52 Beurré d'Anjou.									
Beurré d'Angleterre d'Hiver.									
53 Beurré d'Aremberg, . Duc d'Aremberg. Deschamps. L'Orpoline.	p. g. b.	obovate.	2	T.	B.	1	Dec. Jan.	W.S	Excellent, has been confused with Glout Morceau, leaves more deeply serrated than those of the latter; fruit possesses a slight refreshing acidity in a warm season, or where it can be produced on a standard.
Beurré d'Aremberg, (of many,) see *Glout Morceau.*									
Beurré d'Argenson, see *Passe Colmar.*									
54 Beurré de Beaumont.									
55 Beurré d'Audesson.									
Beurré d'Austrassie, see *Jaminette.*									
56 Beurré d'Automne.									
57 Beurré d'Auvernly.									
Beurré Beauchamps, see *Bergamotte Cadet.*									
Beurré Blanc, see *White Doyenné.*									
Beurré Blanc de Jersey, see *Bezi de la Motte.*									
0 Buerré de Bollwiller, .	g.	obovate.	2	T.	B.	2	Dec. Jan.	S.	

Names.	Color.	Form.	Size.	Use.	Texture.	Quality.	Season.	Situation.	Remarks.
Beurré ou Bonne Louise d' Arau Doré, see *Louise Bonne of Jersey.*									
58 Beurré Bosc, . . .	rus.	pyr.	1	T.	B.	1	Oct. Nov.	W.S	Excellent.
Calebasse Bosc.									
Beurré d'Yelle, (of some.)									
Marianne Nouvelle.									
Bosc's Flaschenbirne.									
59 Beurré Braddick.									
60 Beurré, Brown, . . .	b.	obovate.	1	T.	J.	1	Oct.	W.	Varies much according to the soil, climate, and situation.
Beurre Rouge.									
Beurre Gris.									
Beurre Dore.									
Beurre Vert.									
Beurre.									
Golden Beurre.									
Red Beurre, (of some.)									
Beurre du Roi.									
Badham's.									
Beurre d' Anjou.									
Beurre d'Ambleuse.									
Beurre d'Amboise.									
Isambert.									
Isambert le Bon.									
61 Beurré, Bronzée, . .	r. rus.	roundish.	1	K.	C.		Jan. Feb.	S.	
0 Beurré, Buchanan's New Spring, ...	d. b.	obovate.	1	T.	C.	2	Jan. Mar.	S.	Not a Beurre.
Beurré de Cambron, see *Glout Morceau.*									
62 Beurré de Capiaumont,	b. r.	obovate.	2	T.	B.	1	Oct.	S.	A great bearer; withstands late spring frosts better than most others.
Capiaumont.									
Calebasse Vass.									
Beurre Spence (of some collections.)									
0 Beurré Catherine, . .	y. b.	pyr.	2	T.	C.	2	Oct.	S.	
Beurré Colmar Gris dit Précel, see *Passe Colmar.*									
63 Beurré Coloma.									
64 Beurré Crapaud, . .	p. g.	obovate.	2	T.	B.	1	Oct. Nov.	S.	Of the nature of a Doyenne.
Beurré Curté, see *Comte de Lamy.*									
0 Beurré Duquesne, . .	p. y.	pyr.	2	T.	J.	2	Oct. Nov.	S.	
Duquesne.									
65 Beurré Diel, . . .	y. b.	obovate, or obt. pyr.	1	T.	B.	1	Oct. Nov.	W.S	Hardy; a great bearer; excellent: deserving extensive cultivation; requires the branches to be well thinned in pruning, to admit sufficient air amongst its ample foliage.
Diel.									
Diel's Butterbirne.									
Dorothee Royale.									
Grosse Dorothee.									
Beurre Royal.									
Des Trois Tours.									
Beurre d'Yelle, (of some.)									
Gros Dillen.									
Dillen.									
De Melon.									
Melon de Kops.									
Beurre Spence, (of some.)									
Beurre Magnifique.									
Beurre Incomparable.									
66 Beurré Dupuis.									
67 Beurré Duval. . . .	p. g.	obt. pyr.	2	T.	B.	1	Nov.	S.	
Beurré, Early, see *Ambrosia.*									
68 Beurré, Easter, . . .	g. b.	obovate.	1	T.	B.	1	Jan. Mar.	W.S	Hardy, a good bearer, and one of the most valuable spring pears known. Excellent for a long and a late supply.
Bergamotte de la Pentecôte.									
Beurre de la Pentecote.									
Beurre d'Hiver de Bruxelles.									
Beurre de Pâques.									
Bezi Chaumontel très Gros.									



Fuschia Chandleria.

Fuschia Fulgens.